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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 20 of 20 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 5155847 A

L8: Entry 1 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5155847
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5155847 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for updating software at remote locations

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5115501 A

L8: Entry 2 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5115501
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5115501 A

TITLE: Procedure for automatically customizing the user interface of application programs

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5063523 A

L8: Entry 3 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5063523
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5063523 A

TITLE: Network management system with event rule handling

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 4. Document ID: US 4935870 A

L8: Entry 4 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 4935870
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4935870 A

TITLE: Apparatus for downloading macro programs and executing a downloaded macro program responding to activation of a single key

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 5. Document ID: US 4823343 A
L8: Entry 5 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 4823343
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4823343 A

TITLE: Diagnostic system for remote computers

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 6. Document ID: US 4654852 A
L8: Entry 6 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 4654852
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4654852 A

TITLE: On-line problem-determination procedure for diagnosis of faults in a
data-processing system

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 7. Document ID: US 4517468 A
L8: Entry 7 of 20   File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 4517468
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4517468 A

TITLE: Diagnostic system and method

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5155847 A
L8: Entry 8 of 20   File: EPAB   Oct 13, 1992

PUB-NO: US005155847A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5155847 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for updating software at remote locations

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5063523 A
L8: Entry 9 of 20   File: EPAB   Nov 5, 1991

PUB-NO: US005063523A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5063523 A
TITLE: Network management system with event rule handling

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 10.   Document ID: US 4935870 A

L8: Entry 10 of 20   File: EPAB   Jun 19, 1990

PUB-NO: US004935870A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4935870 A
TITLE: Apparatus for downloading macro programs and executing a downloaded macro
program responding to activation of a single key

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 11.   Document ID: US 4823343 A

L8: Entry 11 of 20   File: EPAB   Apr 18, 1989

PUB-NO: US004823343A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4823343 A
TITLE: Diagnostic system for remote computers

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 12.   Document ID: US 4654852 A

L8: Entry 12 of 20   File: EPAB   Mar 31, 1987

PUB-NO: US004654852A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4654852 A
TITLE: On-line problem-determination procedure for diagnosis of faults in a
data-processing system

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 13.   Document ID: US 4517468 A

L8: Entry 13 of 20   File: EPAB   May 14, 1985

PUB-NO: US004517468A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4517468 A
TITLE: Diagnostic system and method

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 14.   Document ID: US 5155847 A, CA 1310131 C

L8: Entry 14 of 20   File: DWPI   Oct 13, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-365849
DERWENT-WEEK: 199244
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TITLE: Updating software at remote locations - involves checking software at remote
station with that at central computer and transmitting differences to accessing remote
station

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 15.   Document ID: US 5063523 A

L8: Entry 15 of 20   File: DWPI   Nov 5, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-346709
DERWENT-WEEK: 199147
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TITLE: Network management system with event rule handling - allows user to establish
rules which are pattern matched to attributes of incoming events from network objects

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 16.   Document ID: US 4935870 A

L8: Entry 16 of 20   File: DWPI   Jun 19, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-209514
DERWENT-WEEK: 199027
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TITLE: Information retrieval videotex system with host computer - has terminals
receiving and storing macro programs from host computer, before activating them

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 17.   Document ID: DE 68926428 E, EP 367709 A, BR 8905591 A, US 5115501 A, CA
1320001 C, EP 367709 B1

L8: Entry 17 of 20   File: DWPI   Jun 13, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-141589
DERWENT-WEEK: 199629
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TITLE: User interface for application program - provides customisation table storing
sets of operations of application program appropriate to each user or each class of
user

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 18.   Document ID: JP 63217866 A, US 4823343 A

L8: Entry 18 of 20   File: DWPI   Sep 9, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-296912
DERWENT-WEEK: 198842
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TITLE: Remote diagnosis equipment for host machine via communication line - has file
data interpreter via which testing is conducted for machines in diagnosis file
containing telephone numbers NoAbstract Dwg 0/2

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐   19.   Document ID: US 4654852 A
L8: Entry 19 of 20   File: DWPI   Mar 31, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-108537
DERWENT-WEEK: 198715
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TITLE: On-line problem-determination for fault diagnosis in data-processor - selects
and performs tests upon subsystem components based upon configuration of subsystem

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐   20.   Document ID: US 4517468 A, AU 8540934 A, CA 1227577 A, CN 8501123 A, EP
160556 A, ES 8608204 A, JP 60247712 A, KR 9207279 B1
L8: Entry 20 of 20   File: DWPI   May 14, 1985

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-134669
DERWENT-WEEK: 198522
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TITLE: Diagnostic system for process monitoring - includes several sensors generating
signals relating to operating conditions and communication link kept open for
predetermined time

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

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(4517468 or 4654852 or 4823343 or 4935870 or 5063523 or 5115501 or 5155847).pn.	20

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L18: Entry 7 of 7   File: USPT

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6029195 A
TITLE: System for customized electronic identification of desirable objects

Detailed Description Text (148):
The various processors interconnected by the data communication network N as shown in
FIG. 1 can be divided into two classes and grouped as illustrated in FIG. 2: clients
and servers. The clients C1-Cn are individual user's computer systems which are
connected to servers S1-S5 at various times via data communications links. Each of the
clients Ci is typically associated with a single server Sj, but these associations can
change over time. The clients C1-Cn both interface with users and produce and retrieve
files to and from servers. The clients C1-Cn are not necessarily continuously on-line,
since they typically serve a single user and can be movable systems, such as laptop
computers, which can be connected to the data communications network N at any of a
number of locations. Clients could also be a variety of other computers, such as
computers and kiosks providing access to customized information as well as targeted
advertising to many users, where the users identify themselves with passwords or with
smart cards. A server Si is a computer system that is presumed to be continuously
on-line and functions to both collect files from various sources on the data
communication network N for access by local clients C1-Cn and collect files from local
clients C1-Cn for access by remote clients. The server Si is equipped with persistent
storage, such as a magnetic disk data storage medium, and are interconnected with other
servers via data communications links. The data communications links can be of
arbitrary topology and architecture, and are described herein for the purpose of
simplicity as point-to-point links or, more precisely, as virtual point-to-point links.
The servers S1-S5 comprise the network vendors V1-Vk as well as the information servers
I.sub.1 -I.sub.m of FIG. 1 and the functions performed by these two classes of modules
can be merged to a greater or lesser extent in a single server Si or distributed over a
number of servers in the data communication network N. Prior to proceeding with the
description of the preferred embodiment of the invention, a number of terms are
defined. FIG. 3 illustrates in block diagram form a representation of an arbitrarily
selected network topology for a plurality of servers A-D, each of which is
interconnected to at least one other server and typically also to a plurality of
clients p-s. Servers A-D are interconnected by a collection of point to point data
communications links, and server A is connected to client r, server B is connected to
clients p-q, while server D is connected to client s. Servers transmit encrypted or
unencrypted messages amongst themselves: a message typically contains the textual
and/or graphic information stored in a particular file, and also contains data which
describe the type and origin of this file, the name of the server that is supposed to
receive the message, and the purpose for which the file contents are being transmitted.
Some messages are not associated with any file, but are sent by one server to other
servers for control reasons, for example to request transmission of a file or to
announce the availability of a new file. Messages can be forwarded by a server to
another server, as in the case where server A transmits a message to server D via a
relay node of either server C or servers B, C. It is generally preferable to have
multiple paths through the network, with each path being characterized by its
performance capability and cost to enable the network N to optimize traffic routing. In
one particular implementation which is increasingly used on the World Wide Web,
"channels" of content are used to enable users to select topically relevant areas of
interest (e.g., National Geographic, Forbes, The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The
Disney Channel, Wired, CNN). These channels may be either accessed on demand,
downloaded in advance to the user (as part of a "virtual" subscription) or selectively
retrieved wherein the user's profile dictates the items selected. In this approach the
items may be actively prefetched or filtered from a live chat stream. Similarly the
current methods for the custom news filter may be used in this application to

selectively filter and present the most relevant programming selections to the user, thus creating a "virtual channel". The basis for this concept (using a one way down stream delivery architecture) was detailed in paten pending.

Detailed Description Text (173):
In our system, the organizations that the user U interacts with are the servers S1-Sn on the network N. However, rather than directly corresponding with each server, the user employs a proxy server, e.g. S2, as an intermediary between the local server of the user's own client and the information provider or network vendor. Mix paths as described by D. Chaum in the paper titled "Untraceable Electronic Mail, Return Addresses, and Digital Pseudonyms", Communications of the ACM, Volume 24, Number 2, February 1981 allow for untraceability and security between the client, such as C3, and the proxy server, e.g. S2. Let S(M,K) represent the digital signing of message M by modular exponentiation with key K as detailed in a paper by Rivest, R. L., Shamir, A., and Adleman, L. Titled "A method for obtaining digital signatures and public-key cryptosystems", published in the Comm. ACM 21, February 2, 120-126. Once a user applies to server Z for a pseudonym P and is granted a signed pseudonym signed with the private key SK.sub.Z of server Z, the following protocol takes place to establish an entry for the user U in the proxy server S2's database D. 1. The user now sends proxy server S2 the pseudonym, which has been signed by Z to indicate the authenticity and uniqueness of the pseudonym. The user also generates a PK.sub.p, SK.sub.p key pair for use with the granted pseudonym, where is the private key associated with the pseudonym and PK.sub.p is the public key associated with the pseudonym. The user forms a request to establish pseudonym P on proxy server S2, by sending the signed pseudonym S(P, SK.sub.Z) to the proxy server S2 along with a request to create a new database entry, indexed by P, and the public key PK.sub.p. It envelopes the message and transmits it to a proxy server S2 through an anonymizing mix path, along with an anonymous return envelope header. 2. The proxy server S2 receives the database creation entry request and associated certified pseudonym message. The proxy server S2 checks to ensure that the requested pseudonym P is signed by server Z and if so grants the request and creates a database entry for the pseudonym, as well as storing the user's public key PK.sub.p to ensure that only the user U can make requests in the future using pseudonym P. 3. The structure of the user's database entry consists of a user profile as detailed herein, a target profile interest summary as detailed herein, and a Boolean combination of access control criteria as detailed below, along with the associated public key for the pseudonym P. 4. At any time after database entry for Pseudonym P is established, the user U may provide proxy server S2 with credentials on that pseudonym, provided by third parties, which credentials make certain assertions about that pseudonym. The proxy server may verify those credentials and make appropriate modifications to the user's profile as required by these credentials. such as recording the user's new demographic status as an adult. It may also store those credentials, so that it can present them to service providers on the user's behalf

Detailed Description Text (318):
In one application the system may also keep track of the most relevant articles for the user who may receive recommendations also through notification (or paging for new releases). In the previously described preferred implementation, the similarity of articles was described in terms of the tendency of metrically similar users to read them where metric similarity of users is determined by the tendency of those users to read similar articles wherein feedback from all of the users is considered. In this application however, only those articles which tend to be read by similar users which have a similar stock portfolio to that of the user are instead considered similar. Accordingly, owners of stocks which are metrically similar to certain articles are targeted with those articles. By applying similar techniques in this application to those herein described, relevance feedback determines the metric similarity of the associative attributes which is each stock, with the relevant associative attributes which are each article (or their associated textual, descriptive or numeric attributes contained therein). Additionally in this regard, it is also possible to bias the weighting values of users providing relevance feedback to favor those who have invested in similar types of stocks and who have a proven track record of success through their trading decisions. Another application for which this type of pre-adjusted relevance feedback is useful in recommending and/or automatically trading the most interesting stocks to users using the present methods above described, however, again biasing the relevance feedback to the system by those users who had been most successful in their past trading decisions with regards to those particular types of stocks. Because financial advisors possess varying degrees f skill which varies within different types of investments, such a collaborative filtering based market for investment need not be limited to stocks but to other types of investments as well. The market price for which this "expert advice" is purchased by would be investors, which have an infinity to

investments of the particular types that those advisor are experts in may measured using the presently described techniques for determination of price point thus advice by a given expert for investments which had demonstrated a given level of success may be priced similarly. Additionally, some gross level feedback suggesting the advisors current awareness about investment types could be automatically assessed by passively observed which articles within which investment domains the user had been recently reading on-line. In accordance with the similarity techniques previously described, the user may browse between the genres of articles and stocks which are most relevant to one another. Because there are numerous systems and software tools which are used in attempting to predict both selected stocks and optimal times to buy or trade them, the current user customization techniques are best implemented as an enhancement feature to provide the user with not only quality but also personalization.